# AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB

Winding Up of the Spring Meeting.

JEROME PARK'S GREATEST DAY.

Magnificent Attendance and Capital Racing.

Midday the Winner of the One Mile and Five Furlongs, Lochiel the One Mile and an Eighth, Alroy the Two Miles and an Eighth and Lobelia the Steeple-Chase.

The spring racing meeting of the American Jockey Club, and the opening of the season at the North, dissolved last evening in a gusto of glory, As everything that is bright and otherwise must fade, there is sound philosophy in enjoying the former to the end, and no doubt this thought was uppermost in the minds of the overwhelming crowd that left the city yesterday to be present at this dissolution. A beautiful day, with just sufficient of light fleecy clouds to obscure the sun, spread its gentic wings over New York, and the drives hence to Jerome Park were in the mostsuperb condition. Central Park looked its prettiest, as if conscious of being placed on special inspection and resolved to do its best. The trees in their wealth of foliage seemed to nod a welcome as the handsome equipages, with their cheery occupants, passed along; and the sweet flowers looked fairer than ever. The lake sparkled in the suntight, and hundreds of charming children sported on the velvety lawns. Not only through these superb drives, but across Macomb's Dam and along Central avenue the line of vehicles stretched out almost to a never-ending length; and when the first arrived at the Club House, and the ladies tripped to the piazza, it was two hours before the races commenced. Then they came in twos, threes and by scores, and such was the crush on the gravelled causeway leading to the Esplanade that it took several minutes for some of the occupants to obtain a chance to alight.

The excursion trains brought immense loads, and long files of gentlemen and ladies streamed up the shady hill and leafy lane to the course. Green trees and wild flowers by the wayside made the walk very enjoyable, and the little children were greatly pleased when the sweet voice of a singing bird broke upon their ears. Wave after wave of these emigrants dashed like foam on the rocks against the ticket sellers and gatekeepers, until the latter almost lost their good humor. All around on the bluff outside the track, in the lane where the blackberry bushes are in blossom, and under the oak trees, groups of itinerant pediers were seen. They were in close and compact retinue, like a swarm of locusts. The lemonade man, the eloquent lager beer vender, the cheeky, uncouth, dirty banana man, the chowder maker and his sable assistants were on hand as the sands on the seashore.

At two o'clock the teams and turnouts crowded fast upon each other at the public entrance. They came in greater numbers than ever before, until every eligible position was selected. The Grand Stand was a huge bouquet before the bell rang the horses to mount. Seats not occupied before during the meeting were early filled, and long before the time observable upon previous occasions a ribbon of silk and velvet and tissue, with here and there a white hat and black coat, wound around the hill from the Club House, their owners bending their steps to the stand, and the stream soon gained in numbers and continued with little variation all the afternoon; but with this exception-the balconies of the Club House were still jammed. No other word would describe the crush of beauty and fair faces there seen. A walk around the veranda would have made Dame Fashion her. self envious and cause Cythera to abdicate her throne. There sat the belles of Manhattan Island and of the suburbs for miles around; and, as they chatted and talked, their enthusiasm found a mo. mentary diversion in betting-yes, betting-gloves, neckties, perfumery and even hats on the coming Thus they whiled away the time, listening attentively now and then to the cheerful music of the artillery band at the side of the structure, which has been present during the meeting. Then the more welcome music of the bell calling the jockeys to mount again turned the direction of their thoughts, and thus they looked and smiled on each other and on their cavallers and on the bright colors of the riders. The dresses of the hadies were unusually splendid and varied, and both the Grand Stand and the Club House were a parterre of beauty in this respect. Seated in nocks and corners, and under the trees on the winding path below, were graceful belies of every style and in every character of rich costumes. Nowhere in America on such an occasion has either been surpassed. The clouded sky, tempering the heat so exquisitely, wooed the fair ones in greater numbers than ever before along the rustic fences, and more than one table was spread with shining cloth, upon which rested viands of the most palatable nature, while little baskets beneath them were filled with bottles containing "the sparkling tears of the vine." Pleasure beamed from every face, and satisfaction at the thought of being present was expressed universally. It would appear that everybody who amounted to anything had made up their minds that not to be at the last day of the Jerome races would be guilty of an unpardonable sin. Eminent financiers and merchants whose which has been present during the meet Jerome races would be guilty of an unpardonable sin. Eminent financiers and merchants whose credit is without limit, and known from the Atlantic credit is without limit, and known from the Atlantic to the Pacific, were on hand. So, too, were the politicians of less note, and even Houston street had its denizens there. In a word, Jerome Park never looked more beautiful than yesterday, and never before has its immense space been so thronged—not even when the great Kentucky was matched against Time, and the old man won the victory.

matched against Time, and the old man won the victory.

The condition of the track furnished a fund of conversation. "Oh! my! ain't it too bad it's so muddy?" "What a shame it rained yesterday," and a hundred other ejaculations of like character came from pretty lips, while the discontentment of the betters and pool-buyers on the same subject was demonstrated in language more vigorous. The track was bad; even worse than that; it was very muddy, and wound up with the steeple chase in a compound of the most disagreeable mature, resombing tan slightly mixed with oil. The horses were to be pitied in their efforts to extricate their feet from such treacherous and sticking stuff. Big pools of water could be counted by the hundreds. The old boys lamented that the magnificent races should have to be run on such a course; and the jockeys, in their orange and blue and purple and magenta, grieved in anticipation of the doses of mud that they would be compelled to swallow. "Oh, I s-a-z, ye know," said an exquisite with a slender walking stick and the ends of a blue scarf futtering in the breeze like a shivering topsail, "what a dooced good course for a regatta; don't you think the Newport Yacht Club's race would be better than a horse race to-day?" and the exquisite hit the ground vehemently with his slender walking stick, and smiled at his own remarks. The jockeys, white and black, when the bell called them to mount were radiant in all the colors of the rainbow, and looking, as one graceful fairy exclaimed, "aimost pretty enough to hug;" but these lads were quickly metamorphosed, and blooked after the contest as if they had but just recovered from a severe attack of smallpox. Crimson jackets looked black, and bine a dirt color, while the riders consumed several minutes digring the dirt from their eyes. Not one escaped. Whate boys were brown and freekied, and blook had better solved, and blook were doubt and the colors of the rainbow, and looking, as one graceful fairy exclaimed, "aimost pretty enough to the myriad of blos victory.

The condition of the track furnished a fund of

capital order and McGowan's brain in the best of shape for the work before them. This is the start of the racing year in the North, and from Jorome's pleasant fields and shady nooks they go to Long Branch, where under the life-giving electricity of the breezes from the ocean, they will be prepared for that to-be eventul racing campaign. And certainly the meeting by the sea shore, which begins the 28th inst., will prove a greater attraction in some respects than ever before offered for many years on the American turf. Longfeilow and Bassett come together on the second day of the meeting; but, pshawl there is but little use in telling that, as the sporting world, one and all, know the fact well.

But on that day, and other days of the meeting, there will be an attendance before which all others of like character in the North will all others of like character in the North will seem pigny turnouts. Old turfmen remember the great events of Eclipse and Henry, Boston and Fashlon, and Fashlon and Peytona on the old Union course, so memorable for great racing reunions; but the gathering by the sea on the 2d of July will be larger and perhaps more excited than on the occasion of either of the past noted events, and should neither of the noble clippers go astray meanwhile the race will be deserving of the presence of just as many people as can find their way to Monmouth Purk.

The stoeple chase, with its magnificent field, produced great excitement and enthusiasm. The cheers of an American crowd have passed into history as an ebullition of joy that cannot be surpassed for intense vigor, but Jerome Park never before heard such yells of delight as were yesterday spontaneously given at the picturesque field of jumpers. The tadies fairly screamed with delight. They jumped upon the seats and cried out as they recognized their favorites:—"Oh, Blind Tom! won't you win'?" "Tammany, my beauty, come in ahead?" while they made merry music with their tiny hands. For a moment their delight was turned into an expression of sadness when the rider of Blind Tom was thrown at the water leap under the bluff; but the merriment grew in greater volume when they knew that neither horse nor jockey had been hurt, and many eyes strayed involuntarily from the course to these lovely creatures during the race. It was a picture that no painter could produce nor language adequately describe.

At length, after the voice of the pool had ceased; after all the racing was at an end; after all the racing was at an end; after all the racing was the word: for if Jerome died yesterday Long hand pinking distening in the twiling the things of the past. Then back to the city was the word: for if Jerome died yesterday Long Branch swings open its gates in

### THE RACING.

The track resembled a quagmire, but yet the racing was good and gave general satisfaction. Four races came off, all handicaps, the first being a dash of one mile and five furlongs, in which there were six entries and five starters, comprising Mr. Doswell's bay mare Midday and bay filly Wine Sap, Bacon & Holland's brown horse Frank Hampton Coffin & Lawrence's gray gelding Allagog and John O'Donnell's gray filly Mary Louise. Doswell's entries were great favorites over the Midday won a capital race, beating Mary Louise by a length, Frank Hampton third.

The second race was a free handicap, like the preceding one, only the distance was not so far by half a mile, this being only a mile and an eighth. For this event there were six starters, comprising Coffin & Lawrence's bay colt Lochiel, W. W. Glenn's bay colt Quintard, Joseph Donahue's bay colt Lord Byron, Bacon & Holland's brown horse Frank Hampton, H. C. Dawson's bay mare Albuera, and Monson & Gray's bay colt Vim. Quintard had the call in the betting, Lochiel being second favorite. The latter won a very easy race; Quintard second, Lord Byron third. Frank Hampton should not have been started in this race, as there was not sufficient time to recover from the effects of the first one, and he was beaten badly in consequence. His owners felt confident that the horse could not win, and why they persisted in punishing the horse was not fully understood by the "outside barbarians."

The third race was a dash of two miles and an eighth, which had three starters, viz.:-Joseph Ponahue's chestnut colt Alroy, J. W. Hunt Rey-

Donahue's chestnut colt Alroy, J. W. Hunt Reynolds' chestnut mare Metella, and John H. Harbeck, Jr.'s, chestnut colt Edwin. Alroy was an immense favorite over the field. He won a very easy race, taking the lead as the flag dropped and keeping it to the finish, under a pull. Alroy is a capital race horse, and there are very few in this country that can beat him at any distance.

The last event of the day and meeting was a handicap steeple chase, which had eleven entries and seven starters. These were James Thompson's bay mare Lobelia, aged, with 148 lbs. up: Donahue's chestnut gelding Tammany, 5 years old, carrying L56 lbs.; Coffin & Lawrence's bay gelding Jim Tisdale, aged, 134 lbs.; R. Shea's brown colt Astronomer, 4 years old, 147 lbs.; William Jay's brown gelding McIntosh, aged, 146 lbs., and William Jennings' brown horse Blind Tom, aged, 156 lbs. Tammany had the call in the betting, Blind Tom being the second choice. Lobelia won the race by a head, after a neck and neck struggle with Tammany for over a quarter of a mile. Blind Tom threw his rider at the water jump and was afterwards out of the race, although the horse kent up with the others for helf a mile and and was afterwards out of the race, although the horse kept up with the others for half a mile and made several beautiful jumps with them. The following are the details of the racing:—

The following are the details of the racing:—

THE FIRST RACE.

FREE HANDICAP SWEEPSTARES of \$30 each, if not deciared out, with \$600 added, the second horse to receive \$150 out of the stakes; one mile and five furlongs.

Thomas W. Doswell entered b. m. Midday, by Ectipse, dam Ninette, 5 years old, 113 lbs.... 1

John O'Donnell entered gr. f. Mary Louise, by Lightning, dam by Sovereign, 4 years old, 98

108.

lbs.

Bacon & Holland entered br. h. Frank Hampton, by Aysgarth, dam Charley Ball, 5 years old, 113 lbs.

receive \$125 out of the stakes; one lime and a eighth.

Collin & Lawrence entered b. c. Lochiel, by Bon-nie Scotland, dam Bonnet, 4 years old, 107 lbs.

W. W. Glenn entered b. c. quintard, by Ulverston, dam Omeara, 4 years old, 104 lbs.

Joseph Donahue entered b. c. Lord Byron, by Ken-tucky, dam Lady Blessington, 4 years old, 101 lbs.

H. C. Dawson entered b. m. Albuera, by Jeff Davis, dam Ninette, aged, 98 lbs.

Davis, dam Ninette, aged, 98 lbs.
Bacon & Holland entered br. h. Frank Hampton,
by Aysgarth, dam Charley Ball, 5 years old, 114
lbs.

receive \$200 out of the stakes; two miles and an

Wm. Jay entered br. g. Mackintosh (imported), by Weatherbit, dam Actress, aged, 145 lbs., Thompson William Jennings entered br. h. Blind Tom, by Star Davis, dam Margravine, aged 159 lbs. Jones Star Davis, dam Margravia. Jones 1bs. Jones Coffin & Lawrence entered b. c. Lochiel, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Bonnet, 4 years old,

by Ulverston, dam Bridget, 5 years old, 150 bs. ... dr. H. Gaffney entered b. m. Mary Hennessey, by Tipperary, dam Ollo, 4 years old, 140 lbs. ... dr. W. J. Palmer entered b. h. The Earl, by The Marquis, dam Fleur des Champs, 4 years old, 138 lbs. ... dr. ... dr. Time, 6:41. The BETTING. Tammany \$360 950 800 150 310 800 Bilind Tom. ... 340 670 Jim Tisfale. 155 280 Astronomer. 80 75 Lobelia. ... 85 70 Vesuvius ... 45 75 Mackintosh 10 35 THE BACE. Tammany... \$360
Bilad Tom... 340
Jim Tisdale. 155
Astronomer. 80
Lobelia... 85
Vesuvius... 45
Mackintosh. 10

Astronomer. 80 75 2910 200 400 1,000

Vesuvius... 45 75

Mackintosh... 10 35

THE RACE.

The start was a very good one, and as the horses ran down the fractional track they jumped a hardle nearly in the rear of the timing stand. Jim Tisdale was the first horse over, McIntosh second, Astronomer third, Tammany fourth, Riind Tom fifth, Vesuvius and Lobelia side and side. They then ran to the end of the fractional track, and, wheeling abruptly to the left, jumped a brush fence into the north field, McIntosh first, Jim Tisdale second, Astronomer third, Tammany fourth, Blind Tom fifth, Lobelia sixth, Vesuvius seventh, the horses being very close together. They then circled around the field and jumped a hedge fence, McIntosh showing the way, Tisdale second, Lobelia third, Astronomer fourth, Vesuvius fifth, Blind Tom sixth, Tammany seventh, over another brush fence in the field, and the horses came out and jumped a hurdle at the foot of the bluff, and they passed over it safely in the same order given above. The horses then jumped into the south field, and, circling around it, jumped a brush fence, Lobelia leading, Jim Tisdale second, Vesuvius third, Blind Tom fourth, Astronomer fifth, McIntosh sixth, and Tammany seventh. At the lower end of the south field there are two hedges with ditches on the far sides of them, and these difficult jumps were made very prettily, Jim Tisdale was the first horse over it, Vesuvius fourth, McIntosh fifth, Tammany sixth, Astronomer seventh. They then jumped a brush fence and came rushing up towards the stand and took the hedge and water leap, the most dlift-cult one in the race. Jim Tisdale was the first horse over it, Vesuvius second, Blind Tom third, but as he landed he stumbled and threw his rider (Jones) over his head. The man lay where he fell until all the horses passed by him, when he got up and walked away, apparently unhurt. Blind Tom did not wait for his jockey to mount again, but dashed after the other horses, taking the jumps more and the now the regular track. Three jumps m fourth, Astronomer flith, McIntosh sixth, the lat-The horses jumped the hurdle at the foot of the bluff in the above order, and dashed around the hill out of sight. When they appeared in view on the lower turn Tammany was leading, Lobelia second, Jim Tisdale third, Astronomer fourth, Vesuvius fith, and McIntosh sixth. They then came into the homestretch at the top of their speed, and after a very severe struggle Lobelia and Tammany jumped the last hurdle together, and, coming away under the last hurdle together, and, coming away whip and spur. Lobella won the race by Tammany second, Astronomer third, Jim Tisdale fourth, Vesuvius fifth, McIntosh sixth. Time, 6:41. And thus ended the spring meeting of the American Jockey Club at Jerome Park.

# BOATING.

The Hazard Regatta at Greenpoint, L. I. Yesterday afternoon the Hazard Amateur Row-ing Association held their second annual regatta at Brushe's, Newton Creek, Greenpoint, L. I. At three o'clock, the time appointed for the race, the weather was very threatening, and for a while it was thought that the affair would have to be post

was thought that the affair would have to be postponed, as the water was lumpy and the wind high,
but later in the evening the weather cleared up
and the programme was partly carried out.

The first race was a single scull contest, for which
the following gentlemen entered:—A. B. Hazard,
W. F. Woods and Wilbor Barker, all in seventeen
foot working boats. The course was from Brushe's
to the second bridge and return, making two miles.
Mr. A. B. Hazard won the race by about half a
length, Mr. Woods following close behind; Mr.
Barker was distanced.

The double scull race was next rowed, the following gentlemen being entered:—Messrs. Flanigan

The double scull race was next rowed, the follow-ing gentlemen being entered:—Messrs. Flanigan and Lent; and Messrs. Greene and Lawson. The course was the same as that rowed in the first event, Messrs. Flanigan and Lent winning by about two lengths.

# THE NATIONAL GAME.

Boston, June 15, 1872. In a game at base ball to-day, between the Bos ton and Mansfield clubs, the former won by a score of 24 to 3.

Game Between the Forest City and Mutual Club. CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 15, 1872. A game of base ball was played to-day between

the Forest City and Mutual clubs, which resulted in favor of the former by a score of 11 to 4. The Athletics and Atlantics at Philadel-

PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1872. In a game at base ball here this afternoon be tween the Athletic Club, of this city, and the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, the former won by a score of 11 to 1. CRICKET.

Match Between the Young America and Wakefield Clubs.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1872.
A cricket match was played here this afternoon between the Young America and Wakefield Clubs. the latter winning by a score of 131 to 57, one inning was played. The Wakefield Club is posed of English players. Several of the players of the Young America were absent. Onl

# SUSPECTED FOUL PLAY IN WESTCHESTER.

At Yonkers, Westchester county, on Friday, woman's arm, which had apparently been wrenched from its socket, was found in the Neperhan Creek near Main street. The limb bore abundant evi dence of having been violently forced from the dence of having been violently forced from the body, as the tendons and ligaments which had connected it with the trunk remained hanging from the shoulder. It is believed by many that the remainder of the body was lying at the bottom of the creek near where the arm was found, but no efforts were made by the authorities to determine the correctness, of this speculation. Coroner Smith empanelled a jury to pronounce upon the ghastly relic, and although some members of the official inquest urged that the creek be dragged, for some cause unexplained it was left undone.

# NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamer Powhatan arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday afternoon

# LABOR AND LAW.

The Two Great Forces of the Social System Clashing.

POLICE POINT OF VIEW.

The Authorities Claim That a Riot Was Imminent.

HOW THE LABORERS LOOK AT IT.

They Say They Were Going Quietly and Peacefully About Their Business.

Meetings Last Night of the Iron Workers, Coach Makers, Coach Painters, Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights.

### THE STRIKE IN JERSEY CITY.

There was great, though partially smothered, excitement manifested among the strikers in all parts of the city yesterday. The clubbing of the delegations of the pianoforte makers and iron workers when en route for, as they claim, a peaceable con-ference with the iron workers of Steinway's factory was the one subject of conversation in every quarter. The men have long nursed an opinion that the police were antagonistic to the movement, and interfered with their committees in the most unwarrantable manner. They accuse them of accepting freely bribes of different values and characters from the employers, whose interest they can serve in this manner; and occasionally set forth strong proofs of the justice of their accusations. On the other hand, the police have suffered, as a class, more, perhaps, than any others from the strike. The entire force has been constantly under orders for now nearly seven weeks. Many of these men, it is asserted, have had but two hours' sleep out of every twenty-four, and they have had some of the excitement which sustains the workingmen to counteract the natural exhaustion. The "little green ribbon" that at first divided them in sentiment and sympathy has thus grown to be a wide and, perhaps, impassable guif. It is hoped, however, that the better part of both will prevail, and that neither the June nor July of this year will witness the wicked, bloody scenes of the last. unwarrantable manner. They accuse them of

The Police Raid on the Workmen. About five o'clock yesterday morning informa tion was received by Inspector Walling, at Police Headquarters, that a demonstration by the workmen on strike was imminent in some of the uptown districts. He immediately telegraphed the news to Superintendent Kelso and Inspector Dilks. These gentlemen at once assembled all the reserve forces of the police and hurried to the places where was supposed the strikers would make an attack. At half-past five o'clock Super-intendent Kelso took up his headquarters at Steinway's factory, at Fifty-ninth street, and Inspector Diks at the same time loaged himself at the Twenty-first precinct station house with all the available forces at his command. Towards six o clock about fifty men gathered on the corner of Forty-second street and Third avenue, and were soon after reinforced by about one hundred men, who had gradually joined the first party. Finding from the scouts they had posted in different quarters that the police were ready for them in the vicinity, they moved on across to Second avenue and prevented all the workmen in the cabinet shop of Pfeiffs & Co., between First and Second avenues, from going to work. They then entered the factory and o'clock about fifty men gathered on the corner of DECLARED THEY WOULD DESTROY THE BUILDING

DECLARED THEY WOULD DESTROY THE BUILDING, with all its contents, if any attempt was made by the owner to continue business. As soon as they got into the building they began to make preparations for an attack upon the silk factory three doors below, but one of the proprietors of the cabinet shop sent word to Superintendent Kelso and Inspector Dilks at the same time of the intended operations. Two bodies of police were immediately sent to the cabinet shop; but those despatched by Superintendent Kelso, under the command of Captains Gunner and Burden, were first on the gound and quickly succeeded in dislodging the riotes. Some vigorous clubbing was done by the policity, and the strikers scattered in all directions. Only three men, however, were injured; one, Auguste Steiner, of South Fifth avenue, received a scalp wound and a broken arm, and another had his hands badly smashed. As these men were flying from the locusts of the Superintendent's men ing from the locusts of the Superintendent's men down Third avenue they met the force under In-

ing from the locusts of the Superintendent's men down Third avenue they met the force under Inspector Dilks marching up to the scene of the encounter, and a wild storm of Hisses, cheres, oaths and grumplings greeted the men as they passed along. The police took no notice of that, but pushed on quietly, watching that no sudden attack should overtake them. When Inspector Dilks got on the ground he found order was again restored, and aithough the police were kept on duty during the morning and afternoon no further disturbance took place. Superintendent Kelso remained at Steinway's factory up to four o'clock yesterday afternoon, to be ready in case any attack should be made on the men who were working. The plans of the police were to hem in the strikers between the forces of the Superintendent and those under inspector Dilks, and by a heavy application of the club to disperse any riotous gaings that may create a disturbance. Fortunately the men did not indulge their fighting propensities, probably because they saw the perfect readiness of the police. This fact, too, disconcerted them, for they supposed the police had no idea any attack was likely to be made. Besides the forces scattered through the up-town precincts, Captain Irving, of the detective force, was on duty at Headquarters during the day, with all his men held in readiness to move at a moment's notice. The detectives were divided into two bodies in case it should become necessary to separate them, and Captain Irving had his officers.

IN THOROUGH FIGHTING CONDITION, determined to show the people what they could do in a moment of emergency. The usual holiday ap determined to show the people what they could do
n a moment of emergency. The usual holiday appearance of the detectives had given place to a
rough and ready costume, and from the quiet bearing of the men, as they lounged about the building
during the day, waiting the orders of their Captain, it was evident they meant to do some
execution, if they were called into action.
The sanitary squad, under Captain Yule,
was also held in reserve at Folice Headquarters, but nothing took place to call for their
services. During the entire day the scene at the
Central Office was a most animated one. Couriers services. During the entire day the scene at the Central Office was a most animated one. Conriers kept constantly arriving there from Super-intendent Kelso and his officers, to inform the Com-missioners of Police of the state of affairs. At five o'clock last evening the reserves were all dismissed with the caution to be in readiness for a call at any moment. The same watchfulness will be continued by the police to-day, to guard against any outbreak by the men now on strike.

The Planoforte Makers.

The pianoforte makers in large numbers were assembled at Germania Hall during the morning and afternoon of vesterday. The one subject of the police attack upon their men absorbed all the attention of the members. Speech after speech in the German and English languages were made, dethe German and English languages were made, denouncing the action of Superintendent Kelso and
the men under his command as cowardly, brutal
and altogether uncalled for. It was advised that
legal action should at once be taken, and
an effort made in the Courts to restrict
the police to a performance of their duty, which
was humorously described by one member as that of
"clubbing women, and chasing and choking little
boys." There were no threats of vengeance made,
nor cries of "blood for blood," but a firm determination to secure and protect their rights as peaceable citizens was evident in all they said and did.
This meeting appointed a committee to act with
a similar one created by the Iron Workers' Union,
to confer with and retain lawyers in the interest of
the unions. Particulars of their action will be
found in the report of the iron workers' meeting
below.

The Iron-Workers' Union.

A regular meeting of the iron workers was held at the Germania Assembly Rooms in the Bowery vesterday. There were some five hundred present and the Vice President, Mr. John Roach, known to the music-loving for his silver voice and to his associates for his iron nerve, occupied the position of Chairman. As the meeting came to order he arose and in scathing terms denounced the hasty action of the police in charging upon orderly and inoffensive men, collected with no intention or thought of creating disturbance of the peace or injuring property. Canards circulated in the evening papers of the day previous had, perhaps, led the police to fear a riotous outbreak, but the crotchet of some Bohemian of greater ingenuity than industry was not a sufficient excuse for wholesale attack and promiscuous clubbing.

A member insisted that he had the most reliable aformation to the effect that men had gone to

some of the police officers with offers of money to be paid if the workmen were well clubbed.

The Chairman said he was no lawyer, but questioned whether they were not trespassing. He thought that a notice of "No admittance—apply at the office," might be in existence at some of the shops, though known only to the police, and that under cover of this the men might be clubbed of. A member stated that a delegation walking on Lexington avenue was attacked and clubbed without notice. out notice.

Mr. Joseph Clark, chairman of a committee ap-

Mr. Joseph Clark, chairman of a committee appointed to act in conjunction with the pianoforte makers' committee, reported that the committee started for Steinway's manufactory to urge the iron workers there to join in the movement, but when they reached the corner of Fifty-third street and Lexington avenue they were stopped by a detachment of police under command of Superintendent Kelso, who ordered them to leave. They started back, but before they reached Third avenue they were set upon by a sound of about twentyent Kelso, who ordered them to leave. They started back, but before they reached Third avenue they were set upon by a squad of about twenty-five police who had been sent after them, and the men in the rear of the committee were badly clubbed and beaten. One of them also was arrested, though no charge was made, and he was locked up at the Nineteenth precinct station house. Application was made for a writ of habeas corpus, but before it could be brought before the Supreme Court Judge he was released. When he returned to Germania Assembly Rooms, attwenty minutes past three o'clock, he was received with cheers, and a tiger of hisses was vouchsafed for the interference of the police. The arrested man, whose name is Frederick Fletchinger, reported the following as the facts of his arrest and subsequent treatment:—He was ordered away from Flity-third street and Lexington avenue, and went down the street to the corner of Third avenue, where he stopped to buy a morning paper previous to getting on the cars. At this time a sergeant called out, "Arrest that man!" and he was arrested. He was taken to the Nincieenth precinct station house and thence to the Eighteenth, and thence to Jefferson Market Ponce Court, where the Justice advised him never to be brought there again and discharged him. He gave a very humorous account of his treatment there and the expenses of a few hours' confinement. The delivery of a letter cost him § 1 00, and the cost of a cigar was ninety cents. The expenditure of about four dollars procured his removal from a dark cell to a light one, furnished with a lounge, and in his improved circumstances the officer who imprisoned him called to ask for his health. improved circumstances the officer who imprisoned him called to ask for his health. Six manufacturers are reported as having capitu-

him called to ask for his health.

Six manufacturers are reported as having capitulated during yesterday.

The chairman of the delegates who had been sent on to Bridgeport stated that he found notices posted in the town calling for a meeting of the iron workers for Friday night. The committee wrote out other notices and had them circulated broadcast over the town and in every iron-working place in the city. The meeting was described as a most enthusiastic one, and those in attendance arose en masse, ready to strike at once. A prominent lawyer of the city took charge of the movement, promising to devote his time and means to obtaining the adoption of the eight-hour system. A fund was inaugurated for the support of those who shall strike in future, and to this fund all who succeed in their demands are to contribute \$2 per week, for the benefit of the families of those who shall strike in future, and to this fund all who succeed in their demands are to contribute \$2 per week, for the benefit of the families of those who shall strike in future, and to to confer with the other organizations reported having met with the pianoforte, coach and cabinet makers; also having called upon Charles Spencer, a lawyer, in Beach street. Mr. Spencer's assistant, who is well known in Police Court circles, advised them to visit in a body some of the various papers of the city, which they did, gaining the promise of aid from them.

All the machinists on the line of the Hudson River and New York Central Railroad, from New York to Bumlo, are reported as striking, and the following resolution, adopted by the New York men, was read:—

Whereas we the workmen of the Hudson River an New York Central Railroad Company's shors havin manimously struck for the eighthour law, and wherea it has become understood that if our strike is a success which we intend it shall be, an example shall be mad by discharging a few of the principal men who hav made themselves conspicuous in this movement; it therefore
Resolved, That we, the late employes of the aforesaid
Railroad Company, do hereby pledge ourselves unanimously that there are no two or three individuals responsible for the strike, but the whole party, and we hereby
pledge ourselves solemnly to stand by every person connected with this movement.

The pakers met last evening at Putnam Hall, Third avenue and Tweifth street, William Campbell presiding. This society is making strenuous exertions to effect a permanent organization, with view to strike for twelve hours a day. So far there has been considerable progress made. It i tended not to strike until a fund of \$1,000 has raised to maintain the men while out of work in the expected contest. Last evening a number of new names were added to the "strikers' fund" roll.

Conchmakers and Carpenters.

The coachmakers and carpenters met last even ing at 193 Bowery, John M. Brewer presiding. The men are still on strike, and last evening's meeting was mainly devoted to the hearing of reports from the several shops. The most important report was from Brewster & Co.'s shop. The foreman of that from Brewster & Co.'s shop. The foreman of that shop came to the Executive Committee of the society on Friday last, stating that Mr. Britain, a member of the firm of Brewster & Co., desired to see the men at the shop, and yesterday about three hundred men went there. Mr. Britain informed them that he was losing about \$20,000 a week by his men being on strike, but that he would continue to lose his money until the men succumbed. After the reports of the shops were received the men who have been at work at eight hours a day handed to the financial secretary \$1 or \$2 each to help the men still out of work. The men are evidently determined to hold out to the last. The meeting termined to hold out to the last. The meeting went into secret session to hear a report from the Executive Committee, but the result of the delib-erations left the society just as it had stood.

These men met last evening at Military Hall, Bow. ery, John J. Barrett in the chair. The most important part of the proceedings was the announce ment made that the bosses had held a private meeting the evening previous, the majority of them coming to the conclusion that they would not consent to the eight-hour system. The men considered this a heavy blow, as by this determination about two hundred men, who had been at work eight hours a day, must again go on strike to-morrow morning. So resolute were the bosses in their decision that they caused notices to be posted in their shops yesterday to the effect that they would not adopt the eight-hour system. Four shops, however, will continue to work on the eight-hour system—namely, George J. Jeremiah's, Thirty-sixth street and Tenth avenue; White's, of Thirty-sixth street and Tenth avenue; White's, of Thirty-sixth street and Tenth avenue. There will, in all, be about eight hundred blacksmiths and wheelrights on strike to-morrow. A few of the union men who had represented themselves as working eight hours, but who were really working ten hours a day, were expelled from the hall. The men continue resolute in holding out. them coming to the conclusion that they

# Workingmen's Fourth of July Demon-

stration.
A committee from the House Painters' Organization visited most of the trade societies that were in session last evening, calling upon each to send a committee of five to Demilt Dispensary on the committee of five to Demilt Dispensary on the evening of Tuesday week next to make preparations for a grand workingmen's demonstration to take place on the Fourth of July. In every case the society visited appointed a committee. The painters made brief addresses to the societies, urging a bold front and promising ultimate victory. They were well received by the several organizations. It is intended that the proposed parade shall be on the very grandest scale, all branches of labor being represented and no pains to be spared to make it a triumph. represent triumph.

# THE JERSEY CITY STRIKES.

The Sugar House Laborers Cease to Work-500 Men Out of Employment-A Riot Prevented by the Police. At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the work-

men employed at the sugar refinery of Matthiesen & Weicher, Jersey City, had an interview with their employers and demanded an increase of wages from \$1 60 to \$2 50 per day. The employers positively refused to accede to the demand, and the laborers shortly alterwards quit work. Towards seven o'clock several of those who had just struck were congregated in a liquor store opposite the refinery and indulged in very uncomplimentary were congregated in a liquor store opposite the refinery and indulged in very uncomplimentary epithets towards the proprictors of the refinery. Several of the night squad of workmen began to come along to work as usual—many of them being unaware of the recent action of their colaborers—and some of them were ordered under no circumstances to go to work that night. The night men, however, persisted in going to work, and the men in the liquor store commenced to manifest a disposition to violence. Immediately Officer Garvey, of the police force, arrived, and seeing that a storm was brewing stood in the doorway of the saloon and told the men inside not to attempt to come out, or they should be arrested. This was to prevent a collision with the night men on their way to the refinery. When the policeman had said this, one of the gang in the store came forth and resisted the officer, dealing him several powerful blows. This man's name is Thomas Powers. Garvey signalied for assistance, and in a few minutes several policemen were at hand. Officer Eaton rushed into the crowd of men and was struck with an iron bar by Powers. The blow, it is said, was intended for a man named Boyle, who opposed the policy of the laborers. Eaton was so severely wounded that he had to be removed for medical treatment. Officer Sterling was also struck, but escaped serious injury. Powers and two other men, named Martin Johnson and Thomas Connelly, were arrested and locked up. They were all silent were arrested and locked up. They were all silent were arrested and locked up. They were all silent when interrogated as to the affray. An officer was then stationed near the sugar house, but, up to midnight, not the slightest indications of disturbance were noticed. Several exaggerated rumors were afoat about the melée, many persons

averring that a riot had taken place. The charge preferred against the arrested laborers is simply one of disorderly conduct and assaulting two officers. From an interview had by the HERALD representative with the superintendent of the works last night it may be inferred that the proprietors will remain firm in opposing the demands of the workmen. Only seventy-five men found access to the refinery last night, and the number will probably be diminished by Monday evening.

WORKINGMEN'S MEETING IN NEWARK.

At Buerger's Hall, William street, Newa meeting of workingmen was held evening, when a central organization effected, with the following officers:— John Reed, President; Amos B. McGregor, Secretary; Richard Holloway, Treasurer. Remarks were made by Messrs. Reed and Holloway and others, in which the agitation of any eight-hour movement in Newark was vigorously deprecated—at least for the present. The sense of the meeting was that it was well to organize the trades into associations for mutual protection, but the eight-hour system, in a place where piece work predominated in the majority of trades, was not at all desirable; at all events, they would watch and wait the upshot of the New York movement.

#### STRIKE OF RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 15, 1872. Thirteen hundred machinists, carpenters and painters employed on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroads, have struck for the eighthour system. The claim was made last Wednesday, and to-day the reply was given that it could not be complied with, on which the men in the shops at West Albany dropped their work tools, marched out and formed in line. One of the leaders called out, "Those in favor of eight hours step to the right, and those for ten hours to the left." All the men stepped to the right, and afterward marched, with a banner inscribed "Eight Hours and No Compromise." to all the shops, gathering accessions to their ranks at every shop, antil the strike was completed. One of their leaders addressed them, counselling moderation. The train hands, switchtenders and truckmen were also induced to join in the strike. It is said the strike will extend along the entire distance of the road. The movement continued all day, and it is thought will extend to the Boston and Albany Railroad shops in East Alamy. marched out and formed in line. One of the leaders

## OCEAN TRAVEL.

The Hegira to Europe .-- Thousands of Americans Flying from the Wrath to Come at Our Watering Places.

Passenger Traffic to France, England and Germany.

The month of June seems to have been chosen as the month in which foreign travel must be begun. Americans are learning that American watering places are swindles, plain and simple. A gentleman with an income of \$10,000 a year wishes to give his wife and daughters pleasure and fresh air and recreation when the hot days of July and August open. If he has four or five in the family and if there are a couple of girls in the domestic circle he is driven by their entreaties to Newport, Saratoga or Long Branch. The dresses which his daughters will call for, the diamonds, carriages and dinners that he will be compelled to give, will take at least five or six thousand dollars from his income. If he has a son of twenty-two or twenty-three years of age the hope of his house will perhaps borrow a thousand dollars from the hard-worked father to pay his gambling and racing debts, and at the end of the season the father returns to his business in the month of September, inanimate and disgusted with the watering-place life, and driven to despair to know how he may make both ends meet. For New Year's Day must come, and by the time that he has cleared off the result of his daughter's folly and his son's reckless expenditure it is then time for him to provide for more extravagance.

There is not in the whole world such a people as the American people in these instances. But they are learning some things to their cost, and one thing they have learned well—that is that it is cheaper to go to Europe and make a trip of three months than to go to Saratoga for one month. The insolence of the hotel keepers and the dishonest charges that are made by the people who control seaside or watering-place caravansaries have bewhich is almost unbearable. Gentlemen who, with their wives and families, visit Long Branch or Saratoga-it is not noticeable at Newport, the society there being more select-cannot be pleased at the

toga—it is not noticeable at Newport, the society there being more select—cannot be pleased at the sight of the impudent and overbearing hotel clerks, who wear huge paste diamonds, who are unacquainted with their business, and who are apt, when a gentleman registers his name in the book, to accost him as if he were a familiar friend. For concert and emptiness there is nothing to compare with the American hotel clerk.

Finding this evil incurable, Americans who have means are each year setting their faces in the direction of Europe. Every Saturday at noon the steamers outward bound over the sea have their decks crowded with passengers of the best class, their wives and children clustered around them, and their faces beaming with happiness at the prospect of a voyage to foreign lands.

The voyage over the Atlantic Ocean in itself is a treat. It is healthful, inspiriting and bracing to the nerves. The wearied man taken from the court room, from the desk or from the slang and noise of the Exchange is another man when his room is engaged on board of an ocean steamer. All the turmoil and trouble are forgotten.

Yesterday the docks from which the French, Cunard, Inman, Anchor, Bremen, Hamburg, National and White Star lines of steamships take their departure were crowded with passengers bound for European ports. There are between ninety and one hundred steamships plying between this port and England, France and Germany to-day. One line has thirty-five steamships in active service, another has sixteen first class vessels, another has twenty vessels.

The Hamburg line sends one steamer on Saturenty vessels. twenty vessels.

The Hamburg line sends one steamer on Satur-

The Hamburg line sends one steamer on Saturday and an extra steamer generally on Thursday. The Germania took out yesterday, Captain Hebich in command, seventy cabin passengers and a large number in the steerage. Since the close of the war between France and Germany a great number of our German fellow citizens are anxious and eager to visit the Fatherland, to look at the battle fields which have been made memorable by the conquering bravery of their countrymen, and the steamer Holsatia, which sailed on Thursday of hast week, took out sixty-five cabin passengers, beside a multitude in the steerage. Generally the steamers of this line take on an average 150 steerage passengers. The firm of C. B. Richard & Boas are the agents of this line and are very courteous in giving information. information.

The St. Laurent steamer, of the French Transat-

The St. Laurent steamer, of the latter ine, sailed yesterday, with 317 cabin passengers. One week ago a steamer of this line sailed with 315 cabin passengers, and the agents say that all their steamers are engaged six weeks ahead by cabin passengers. This line does not carry steer-

cabin passengers. This line does not carry steerage passengers.

The White Star line steamer Atlantic was towed from her dock by the tug Seth Lowe, having on board ninety-four cabin passengers. The steamer Baltic, of this line, took 153 passengers a week ago, and the week previous the Adriatic took 283 passengers in her cabin.

The Inman steamer City of Brooklyn took out vesterday 110 cabin passengers, and the City of Washington, of the same line, carried forty-two cabin passengers to Europe on Thursiay. These two steamers also carried a large number of steerage passengers.

The Europa, of the Anchor line, carried ninety-The Europa, of the Anchor line, carried fillety-five cabin passengers, and the steamer which sailed on Wednesday of last week took twenty-six cabin passengers. The agents of this line refused to give the number of steerage passengers for Europe on the ground that the agents of the other lines told so many lies that it would be unsafe for them to state how many steerage passengers they had, all of which is duly chronicied. All the places are taken for the steamers olympia and Anglia, of this line.

all of which is duly chronicied. All the places are taken for the steamers Olympia and Anglia, of this line.

The Weser and Wyoming also took large numbers of passengers to Europe yesterday.

It is only necessary to visit the docks to get an idea of the exotius to Europe in these hot summer days. The Aigeria, of the Cunard line, took yesterday nearly two hundred cabin passengers, all bound for sunny France, England, Germany, the Mediterranean and the Baltic, It is calculated that 150,000 Americans will visit Europe this summer, and the increase of ocean travel progresses each year at such a rate that it is believed that at no distant day the watering places will be deserted wholly, and none will be sorry but the hotel keepers. And, furthermore, it is only right that it should be remarked that it is almost impossible to obtain any information whatever at the offices of ocean steamship companies in regard to the passenger traffic. If the proprietors of these companies could only understand or witness the impudence and surliness of their clerks and employés when information is asked of them they would speedily put a stop to it and make their employés more forbearing, courteous and obliging to those who seek information. At present the steamship clerks are only to be equalled in insolence by their prototypes, the watering place hotel clerks, who are mainly to be blamed for the fact that their hostelries are now empty and barren as the Deserts of Sahara.